AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Please amend the following claims as indicated.

1. (Withdrawn – Currently Amended) A metal coating method comprising:

forming a film from a cationic coating composition comprising a base resin and a curing agent, and bismuth hydroxide, said film having a glass transition point (Tg) of from 60 to 95°C, and an oxygen permeability of from 1×10^{-12} (cc·cm/cm^2·sec·cmHg) to 9×10^{-12} (cc·cm/cm^2·sec·cmHg) at a film thickness of 20 μm;

wherein the base resin is selected from the group consisting of

(A) a base resin comprising a xylene-formaldehyde-resin-modified amino-containing epoxy resin obtained by reacting an epoxy resin having an epoxy equivalent of from 180 to 2500 with a xylene formaldehyde resin and an amino-containing compound,

(B) ~~a base resin comprising a polyol-modified amino-containing epoxy resin obtained by reacting an epoxy resin having an epoxy equivalent of from 180 to 2500 with an amino-containing compound, and a polyol compound,~~ and

~~(C)~~ a base resin comprising a polyol-modified amino-containing epoxy resin obtained by reacting an epoxy resin having an epoxy equivalent of from 180 to 2500 with an alkyl phenol and/or a carboxylic acid, an amino-containing compound and a polyol compound.

2. (Withdrawn – Currently Amended) A metal coating method according to claim 1,

wherein the curing agent comprises a blocked polyisocyanate compound obtained by blocking an isocyanate group of a polyisocyanate compound with a blocking agent, and

wherein the polysocyanate is a crude MDI and hydrogenated MDI.

3. (Withdrawn – Previously Presented) A metal coating method according to Claim 1, wherein the curing agent is a block polyisocyanate curing agent obtained by reacting an active-hydrogen-containing component further comprising propylene glycol with an aromatic polyisocyanate compound and is incorporated as the whole or portion of the block polyisocyanate

curing agent of the cationic coating composition.

4. (Withdrawn – Previously Presented) A metal coating method according to Claim 1, wherein the cationic coating composition is applied to an object to be coated to form a film having an adhesive force of 3.0 kg/cm^2 or greater.

5. (Canceled)

6. (Previously Presented) A coated article comprising the film as claimed in Claim 13.

7. (Canceled)

8. (Withdrawn) A coated article comprising the film as claimed in Claim 15.

9. (Previously presented) A coated article comprising the film as claimed in Claim 16.

10. (Previously presented) A coated article comprising the film as claimed in Claim 17.

11. (Canceled)

12. (Withdrawn – Previously Presented) A metal coating method according to Claim 1, wherein the polyol compound is prepared by adding a caprolactone to a compound having a plurality of active hydrogen groups.

13. (Currently amended) A film coated on a metal substrate, the film being formed from a cationic coating composition comprising a base resin and a curing agent, and bismuth hydroxide, said film having a glass transition point (Tg) of from 60 to 95°C, and an oxygen permeability of from 1×10^{-12} ($cc \cdot cm/cm^2 \cdot sec \cdot cmHg$) to 9×10^{-12} ($cc \cdot cm/cm^2 \cdot sec \cdot cmHg$) at a film thickness of 20 μm,

wherein the base resin is selected from the group consisting of

(A) a base resin comprising a xylene-formaldehyde-resin-modified amino-containing epoxy resin obtained by reacting an epoxy resin having an epoxy equivalent of from 180 to 2500 with a xylene formaldehyde resin and an amino-containing compound,

(B) ~~a base resin comprising a polyol-modified amino-containing epoxy resin obtained by reacting an epoxy resin having an epoxy equivalent of from 180 to 2500 with an amino-containing compound, and a polyol compound,~~ and

~~(C)~~ a base resin comprising a polyol-modified amino-containing epoxy resin obtained by reacting an epoxy resin having an epoxy equivalent of from 180 to 2500 with an alkyl phenol and/or a carboxylic acid, an amino-containing compound and a polyol compound..

14. (Canceled)

15. (Withdrawn – Previously Presented) A film according to Claim 13, wherein the polyol compound is prepared by adding a caprolactone to a compound having a plurality of active hydrogen groups.

16. (Currently Amended) A film according to Claim 13, wherein the curing agent comprises a blocked polyisocyanate compound obtained by blocking an isocyanate group of a polyisocyanate compound with a blocking agent, and

wherein the polysocyanate is a crude MDI and hydrogenated MDI.

17. (Previously presented) A film according to Claim 13, wherein the curing agent is a blocked polyisocyanate curing agent obtained by reacting an active-hydrogen-containing component further comprising propylene glycol with an aromatic polyisocyanate compound and is incorporated as the whole or portion of the blocked polyisocyanate curing agent of the cationic coating composition.

18. (Previously presented) A film according to Claim 13, wherein the cationic coating

composition is applied to an object to be coated such that said film has an adhesive force of 3.0 kg/cm^2 or greater.

19. (Canceled)

20. (Previously presented) A coated article comprising the film as claimed in Claim 18.

21. (Canceled)

22. (New) A film according to Claim 16, wherein the polyol compound is prepared by adding a caprolactone to a compound having a plurality of active hydrogen groups.

23. (New) A film according to Claim 16, wherein the curing agent is a blocked polyisocyanate curing agent obtained by reacting an active-hydrogen-containing component further comprising propylene glycol with an aromatic polyisocyanate compound and is incorporated as the whole or portion of the blocked polyisocyanate curing agent of the cationic coating composition.

24. (New) A film according to Claim 16, wherein the cationic coating composition is applied to an object to be coated such that said film has an adhesive force of 3.0 kg/cm^2 or greater.

25. (New) A coated article comprising the film as claimed in Claim 24.